

THE IOLA REGISTER.

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IOLA, KANSAS.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Washington on the 23d from his trip to Buzzard's Bay.

It is beginning to look a trifle equally for C. H. J. Taylor, the colored recorder of the District of Columbia, who is at the head of the democratic negro organization which has been so active in the campaign for campaign purposes. The civil service commission was looking the matter up, and it was rumored that Taylor would be removed from office.

The anticipated enactment of the new tariff bill has affected the wool market in England, according to a report to the state department from United States Consul Meeker at Bradford. It has caused quicker rates than ever known before; buyers are eager to anticipate a brisk demand from the United States and farmers were anxious to turn their fleeces into ready money. The prices showed an average advance of 1/2 to 1 cent a pound over last year, caused by the tariff bill changes, as the consumption of the home trade did not warrant the advance.

REPRESENTATIVE HUDSON (pop.) of Kansas, has introduced a resolution into the house for the appointment of three pension commissioners instead of one. One would represent each political party, including the populists. They would hold office six years, and in disputed cases a majority of the board would decide. Mr. Hudson also introduced a bill for the coinage of all silver from American mines into standard silver dollars.

The civil service commission has unanimously found C. H. J. Taylor, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, guilty of soliciting campaign contributions from colored employees of the government.

The president on the 24th signed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills of the session.

The United States may have to pay a big bill to Colombia, one of the Central American republics. She persists in a claim and points to a treaty of 1846, which declares that the Colombians shall not be assessed any duty upon their products imported into the United States higher than like articles imported from other foreign countries. That means, they contend, if any articles entered the United States free from Brazil and Cuba they should enter free from Colombia also, regardless of reciprocity treaties. Just what the total will amount to no one can tell at present, but steps are being taken to ascertain the amount from statistics.

GENERAL NEWS.

An awful hurricane swept across the sea of Azov, Russia, on the 23d, and it was reported that 1,000 persons had perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses and trees in the towns on the coast. The excitement was great among the American colonists, as it was feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea at the time the wind did its deadly work.

Reports of general destruction and widespread desolation at Guerneville, Cal., the scene of a disastrous conflagration, continue to come in. Homeless people were camping along the banks of the Russian river and adjoining canyons. They were without food and necessary bedding and clothing. The loss is about \$120,000, with less than \$20,000 insurance.

A FIRE at Chicago destroyed property valued at \$15,000 and twenty-seven houses valued at \$7,000, the property of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co. Total loss, \$220,000, fully covered by insurance.

Col. R. A. CROFTON, commanding the Fifteenth United States Infantry at Evanson, near Chicago, was struck in the face by First Lieut. C. R. Welch, of company E. The affair created great excitement where the assault took place.

The republicans of Nevada adopted a silver platform and nominated A. C. Cleveland for governor and H. F. Bartlett for congress.

PHILIP FRANKS, who murdered his wife at Helena, Ark., in April, 1893, because she refused to live with him, was hanged in the jail yard of the courthouse in that city on the 24th. Pettus and his wife were colored.

A FIRE on the 23d originating from an unknown cause in Price & Kirby's stable at Bowling Green, Ky., destroyed seventy-five buildings, causing a loss of \$100,000.

The great textile strike at Fall River, Mass., has developed into a lock-out, notices being posted in the mills on the 23d that every mill operated by the manufacturers' association would shut down indefinitely. This will cause about 25,000 operatives to be idle.

KNOX, Compton, Mullin and Hatch, members of the mediation committee of the Sacramento American Railway union, arrested for ditch a train on July 11 and causing the death of the engineer and four federal soldiers, have been held for trial under charges of murder.

PALMER MORELEY, governor-elect of the Chickasaw nation, recently stated emphatically that he was opposed to any change in the holding of land or the tribal affairs of the Chickasaw nation and would refuse to entertain any proposition from the Dawes commission leading to a change. He will qualify as governor the first Monday in September. The Choctaw nation is also opposed to treating with the Dawes commission.

A TERRIBLE explosion of gas occurred in a Franklin, Wis., coal mine on the 24th. Sixty-two miners were imprisoned and thirty-seven killed. All the bodies were recovered.

DUN'S review of trade for the week ended August 24 said in all great industries an increase in the demand for products had appeared. The injury to corn was less than many apprehended, but still it was believed that the yield had been reduced 300,000,000 bushels. Wheat had been stronger. Cotton fell a shade and hog products went up a shade.

GEORGE DIXON and Jerry Marshall, who claims to be the featherweight champion of Australia, have been matched to fight to a finish at 117 pounds for \$1,500 and the featherweight championship of the world, a recent dispatch from New York said.

The bicycle road race from Buffalo, N. Y., to Pittsburgh, Pa., was won by George F. Williams in the remarkable time of 20 hours and 37 minutes.

PRESIDENT DENS, of the American Railway union, was before the strike commission on the 23d at Chicago. In reply to a question he said he did not believe compulsory arbitration would prove universally satisfactory in the settlement of labor troubles. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, scored President Cleveland for not noticing a telegram sent to him asking his aid in the settlement of the strike. Mr. Gompers thought strikes did good in calling attention to the fact that laboring men would not be driven further down into poverty. He also said that he did not expect the strike commission would accomplish much good. It was too much like an inquest over a corpse.

A REPUBLICAN who was active in Kolb's interest during the recent campaign in Alabama is authority for the statement the Kolbites will meet in November, when the regular legislature meets, to elect a United States senator to succeed Morgan, who will, it is thought, be a republican, and adjourn. They will then let their senator contest with Morgan, who will be re-elected by the regular legislature, for the latter's seat. The Kolbites figure the republicans will be in the majority in the United States senate next year, and hope thereby to have their man seated. This will, it is thought, be the extent of the dual government of the Kolbites, as they cannot hope to prevent Oates from being governor.

Two masked men held up a freight train at Deerfield, Ill., and shot and robbed a detective in the caboose, and a few hours later, while being chased, shot a policeman at Mayfair. They were finally surrounded and captured in the woods, after a six hours' chase, and the exchange of fully a hundred shots. Both the desperadoes were shot before being caught by the police, and then the officers had to draw their revolvers to save the prisoners from being lynched by the excited crowd who had joined in the chase.

A MEETING of about forty Pullman mechanics was held to consider the project of moving in a body to Kansas, where it was claimed work had been offered them. It was stated at the meeting the men believed they could get a better position in that state, to be built especially for them by a capitalist at Hiawatha, Kan. The leaders announced to the men the only step necessary for ex-employees of the Pullman company wanting work was to secure recommendations from the foremen of their respective departments.

A SPECIAL from Petoskey, Mich., on the 23d stated that Vetsell village, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, burned a loss of \$50,000. The big wooden warehouse, the only one in the village, exploded, boiler explosion took place at Frankfort, Ind., in which two men were killed outright and six injured, the majority of them seriously.

JOHN EGAN, strike manager of the General Managers' association, appeared before the federal strike commission at Chicago on the 24th. He was asked if it was the policy of the railroad to settle strikes by force and he replied in the affirmative. He denied in an angry manner that he used and employed railroad men to burn and destroy railroad property during the strike. Superintendent of Police Brennan gave an account of how the police handled the disorder growing out of the strike. Several other witnesses gave unimportant evidence.

WHILE a number of tourists were viewing the Black Sand basin, which is a point of the Russian river basin, in the Yellowstone park, they were startled by a rumbling noise and a new peyser broke forth within 50 feet of them, the water being thrown over a radius of 300 feet square.

The American consul at Shanghai has ordered the Japanese living in that city to discard the Chinese costumes, and advised a majority of them to return to their native country.

GEO. ARXON, Ex-Em and his fellow Salvadoran refugees were made prisoners by authority of the United States district court at San Francisco on the 23d.

The American Bar association, of which Judge Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is president, began its seventeenth annual meeting at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 23d.

FAILURES for the week ended August 24 (Dun's report) were 24 in the United States, against 40 last year; in Canada 29, against 20 last year.

THE National Horse Show association at New York has issued the prize list for the annual exhibition, which this year takes place on November 12 to 17, at Madison Square garden. The classification is most complete, there being 102 competitions, for which prizes aggregating \$30,000 are offered.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. JOLLYMAN was nominated at Shelbyville, Ind., on the first ballot. At the expiration of this term Jollihan will have been a member of congress thirty years.

A NUMBER of summer boarding houses in Maryland have been compelled to close on account of a plague of mosquitoes on the eastern shore of that state.

The triennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Friendship, the greatest negro organization in existence, met at Little Rock, Ark., on the 21st. Five hundred delegates had arrived and they were still pouring in from every part of the United States. When the competitive drill takes place on the 24th fully 4,000 colored visitors are expected to be in the city.

CLARKSON house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended August 24 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 19.5; in New York the increase was 11.9; the increase was 29.4.

FIVE thousand people witnessed the glove contest at New Orleans between Stanton Abbott, champion light-weight of England, and Jack Everhart, of New Orleans, for a purse of \$1,500. In the twenty-fifth round Abbott was knocked out, after having been knocked down half a dozen times.

The excursion steamer City of Portsmouth went ashore recently on the Little Aquavit in Salem, Mass., harbor. The steamer caught fire the next morning and was burned to the water's edge. All on board got off safely.

The dam at the head of Johns lake, Simla, India, which had threatened to break its bounds on account of the heavy rains, gave way and the water swept everything before it. The government had taken steps to prevent loss of life by removing everybody out of danger. To this foresight was due the fact that great loss of life was averted.

Heavy forest fires were reported raging throughout Alaska county, Mich., on the 26th, doing great damage to lumber mills and standing pine, destroying crops and burning the homes of settlers. Everything was dry for want of rain.

GENERAL MANAGER ST. JOHN, of the Rock Island railroad, appeared before the strike investigating commission on the 23d. He admitted that when an employee was discharged from his division a statement was sent to the other divisions not to employ him. When asked about his contract with the Pullman Co. in regard to their ears, he said the road could haul them on any train or not haul them, just as they pleased. He said of 522 strikers only seventy-four were taken back. He thought the strike had cost his road nearly \$1,000,000. He believed a system of government license applied to railroad employees would be a good thing.

Records of all members of congress who will run for re-election this fall are being compiled by the Knights of Labor executive committee and their votes on the questions pertaining to the interests of the laboring classes looked into. It was said that these records would be used in the various campaigns for or against the members.

The 100 school teachers of Perry, Ok., and county have been holding a teachers' institute and gave an entertainment. There were six colored teachers among the number and they demanded to be on the programme, which caused a terrible row. Some of the teachers sided with the negroes, while others said the negroes should not take part. Prof. R. R. Tally, superintendent of public instruction, declared the colored teachers should not be further segregated from the white teachers. The city was much excited over the matter.

Is Paris at the Velodrome Buffalo, the quarter-mile bicycle race for professional riders was won by the American, Banker. Wheeler, also an American, finished second. There were fifteen competitors.

NATIONAL officers were elected at the Sons of Veterans encampment on the 23d as follows: Commander-in-chief, William E. Ruddy, Cincinnati; senior vice commander-in-chief, T. A. Barton, Providence, R. I.; junior vice commander-in-chief, Louis Lilly, Davenport. Edward H. Milham, of Minneapolis, and George Hurlbert, of Belvidere, Ill., were the other candidates for commander-in-chief. Knoxville, Tenn., was selected as the next place of meeting.

News has been received from Lake View, Ore., that a mob of masked men surrounded the school and forced the teacher to surrender a prisoner named W. S. Thompson. The mob then hanged Thompson on the courthouse steps.

J. P. RUSSELL made a new world's bicycling record—half mile flying start—54 1/2 seconds, also world's standing start of 58 1/2 seconds at Hampden park, Springfield, Mass., on the 23d.

The convention of international colored Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis, Ind., adopted a unification resolution, which action will bring 15,000 knights into one body.

The Japanese minister to Korea has been killed by his own countrymen. The yacht Saxon, which arrived at Peterhead, returning from a scientific expedition to the Arctic regions. She reported that she landed Prof. Aubrey Battye, the ornithologist, and one companion on Kolguev island, 100 miles from the Russian coast, on June 2. The Saxon, however, was obliged to abandon Battye and his companion on account of the heavy seas and the ice, which threatened the destruction of the yacht. It was hoped that the explorers would be rescued by the next Russian gunboat which visited the island.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.
The Baltimore & Ohio express was wrecked at Silver Run, near Parkersburg, W. Va., by a rock on the track. The fireman was killed and the engineer was injured. The passengers were not hurt.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN appeared before the national strike commission on the 27th and gave the reasons for reducing the wages of the Pullman employees, saying it was purely a matter of business with the company. Contracts for cars were taken at a loss to give the men work. His objection to arbitration was that it would mean a man had to manage his own business. Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, also testified as to the part he played in the strike.

The new tariff bill became a law at midnight of the 27th, the president having failed to return the bill to congress with or without his approval.

The fight at Coney Island, N. Y., between McLaughlin and Griffo was between the two prizefighters, after ten hard fought rounds, against a storm of protests.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, on the 27th about the tariff bill. He said it by no means suited him, but it presented a vast improvement to existing conditions. There were provisions in the bill which he thought were not in line with honest reform and it contained inconsistencies and credit which ought not to appear in a tariff bill. He dwelt on the importance of free raw materials and said they would open the doors of foreign markets to our wares and give remunerative employment to American labor.

CHARLES L. GLASSCOCK, of Washington, has filed a suit for divorce from his wife and has named Senator Stewart, of Nevada, as co-respondent. The senator stated it was a blackmailing scheme.

The war feeling at Yokohama was growing more intense every day and there was a great popular demand for the transfer of the warlike operations from Korea to China. It was suggested that Japan should unite all her available troops and march upon Peking immediately.

ALEXANDER wool cleansing works at Charkov, the largest in Russia, have been destroyed together with a large stock of wool, by fire. The loss was estimated to be 1,500,000 rubles.

OF THE TARIFF.

The President Writes a Letter to Representative Catchings.

THE BILL DOES NOT SUIT HIM.

Mr. Cleveland Says There Are Provisions Not in Line with Reform, but It Is an Improvement to Existing Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The president yesterday sent the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who consented to its publication in view of its public character and importance:

Hon. T. C. Catchings:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action upon the tariff bill, I have given the subject full and most serious consideration. The result is I am more settled than ever in the desire to have the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formulation of legislation which it was hoped would embody democratic ideas of reform was lately entered upon by the congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse. It is therefore with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the majority of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the democratic organization, neither do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of my veto of tariff legislation which, though disapproved, is still chargeable to democratic policy. But those are the things which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and credit which ought not to appear in tariff laws.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of prejudiced friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of bad protection, but it furnishes a strong ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the compromise which has been made of the war, who are not blinded, to the fact that the theory of democratic reform has been stolen and worn in the service of republican protection, and who have seen the places where the deadly blight of treason has blighted the councils of the brave in their hour of night. The trusts and combinations—the monopolies of self—whose machine has prevented us from reaching the success we deserve should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their conduct and we shall demand that the law be enforced upon us whether they submit to the free legislative will of the people's representative or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey. We will not let this issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

The use of true principles of democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is surrounded by the people and is forced to the fuller to surrender a prisoner named W. S. Thompson. The mob then hanged Thompson on the courthouse steps.

I am sure that there is a common habit of mind among the people of this country, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is their influence is so far-reaching that it directs the complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated. The manufacturers and the free raw materials we produce are the life of our country, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff, the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Upon justice and fairness to the consumer we demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and shield the producers from the exactions of unscrupulous profits. It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the needs of the people are the only way to bring home to the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly pressing forward until the tariff is reduced to its proper level, and the people are brought home to the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

Yours very truly,
Grover Cleveland.

ACCIDENT TO A TROLLEY CAR.

Many Persons Injured, Three Probably Fatally.
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—An accident to a trolley car on the Suburban Traction Co.'s new line about 3 miles out of Orange yesterday afternoon resulted in injury to more than thirty people, three of whom, it is believed, cannot recover. The accident happened in the second sharp curve on the side of the Orange mountains, between Eagle Rock and Orange. As the car struck the sharp curve the flange on the left wheel struck the track, and the car left the track and the next moment it was rolling over and over down an embankment and came to a stop about 50 feet below. The eighty passengers in the car were thrown into a mass of struggling, shrieking humanity, many of whom were women and children. They were cut by the broken glass that rained upon them at each turn of the car.

An appeal signed by L. Meyers, president of the strikers' committee, has been issued to the charitable-inclined public, asking for contributions toward a fund for the transportation of Pullman's unemployed to points where they will be able to obtain employment.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

THERE are six hundred and forty-eight million Buddhists.

DENMARK'S dikes are over seven centuries old.

In Canton, China, three hundred thousand people live in house boats.

The Moslems believe in the existence of "seven great hot hells."

WORK OF CONGRESS.

A Brief Review of What Was Accomplished at the Late Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The last month of the present session of congress excepting the ten days during which the tariff bill has been in the president's hands have been fairly productive of general legislation and there is a short list of bills which have become laws to add to the review of the session's work previously published. All of the appropriation bills have now become laws. The general deficiency and sundry civil bills were both signed late in the session and the latter measure embraces two important pieces of legislation, the appropriation of \$200,000 for a government exhibit at the Cotton States' exhibition, to be held at Atlanta, and the cession to each of the arid land states and the states which may be formed from the territories, of 1,000,000 acres each of desert lands for reclamation, a plan which is intended to advance the movement for irrigation in the west and to partially take the place of the scheme for irrigating by the general government which has been fostered by the western members.

The only financial measure which has been enacted by the Fifty-third congress, excepting the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, became a law August 13. It was the bill introduced by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, to subject to state and municipal taxation the national bank notes and the United States treasury notes, under the same provisions, by which gold, silver and other money is taxed. It is left optional with the states, however, to tax those heretofore exempted forms of money.

The most important acts emanating from the committee on judiciary were: One authorizing the compromise and settlement of the differences between the government and the state of Arkansas and of certain states, bonds held by the government; an act for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor for the construction of public works by allowing them to bring suit against contractors in the name of the government; an act permitting certain classes of corporations to furnish bonds for government officials; one fixing the time for holding federal courts in Nebraska; one changing the lines between the judicial districts of North Carolina, and one amending the funding act of Arizona.

On the recommendation of the ways and means committee the articles of foreign exhibitors at the Iowa interstate fair were exempt from the payment of duties, and from the foreign affairs committee was reported an act for the disposal of the accretions of the Virginian indemnity fund, an interest and premiums of the bonds in which it was invested to the original beneficiaries of the fund.

The contest between the interior department and the railroads operating in Oklahoma, which has been a stubborn one, has finally been settled by the enactment of a law compelling the roads to maintain depots and stations at all townships on the lines established by the department. An act was passed extending from four to five years the limit of time within which final proof may be made by settlers who have declared their intention of taking up desert lands. Another law in the interest of western settlers was one enabling those who desire to locate in other than mineral lands to secure a survey by depositing with the government a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the survey. Affidavits in land entry cases made before Federal United States commissioners, instead of United States circuit court commissioners, as provided by law, were made valid by special enactment.

Other legislation of importance relating to public lands includes an act to enable the state of Montana to select, as a part of the lands granted to her on becoming a state, any of the lands in the Bitter Root valley, above the Lolo fork of the Bitter Root river; an act extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska to December 1, 1897; an act authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease for periods of ten years twenty-acre tracts in the Yellowstone park for hotel purposes; a grant of the abandoned military reservation at Oklahoma City to the city for school purposes, and an act for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties in Nebraska; for the sale of the old custom house in Louisville, Ky.; a grant of public land in Texas for use as a park; one to grant leases for cold reservoir site on the Springs reservations in Arkansas, and an act for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Bliss, Tex., and one to grant a right of way through Indian territory to the Arkansas, Texas & Mexican railway.

The bridge bills have recently been added to the list, one authorizing the Purcell Bridge and Transfer Co. to construct a bridge across the South Canadian river at Lexington, Ok.

Two most important investigations desired by the house committee on labor have been authorized. One is for the investigation into the effects of machinery upon labor, with reference to its productive power and effects upon wages, hours of work and employment of women and children; the second for an investigation of the extent of the employment of women and children and the conditions under which they work. Both inquiries will be conducted by the commissioner of labor.

Gettysburg Battlefield.
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has a scheme for the creation of a grand national park which will include the battlefield and other historic points of interest at Gettysburg. The purchase of about 2,000 acres in and around Gettysburg is embraced in the plan. The government already owns several hundred acres at the scene of the decisive battle of the war, and Gen. Sickles proposes to acquire about 2,500 acres more. His plan contemplates the establishment of a military post at Gettysburg, a soldiers' home and an Indian school and perhaps a G. A. R. museum.

No Quarter Given or Asked by the Desperate, Cheat Factions.
PARIS, Aug. 27.—The situation in the Choctaw nation is growing worse every hour. Every man is armed and great uneasiness prevails among them. Last night a large body of Indians entered the house of Albert Jackson, in Cedar county, and dragged him from a sick bed into the yard and shot him to pieces. This morning they surrounded two other Indians, whose names have not been learned, and brutally killed them both. Parties are searching for each other, and there is no quarter given nor asked.

PULLMAN TALKS.

The Sleeping Car Magnate Appears Before the Commission.

REASONS FOR NOT ARBITRATING.

Pullman Says a Man Has a Right to Manage His Own Business—Vice President Wickes Tells the Part He Played.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—George M. Pullman was before the labor commission for nearly three hours yesterday afternoon. In reply to queries by Chairman Wright, Mr. Pullman told of the contracts for work undertaken by the company at a loss, in order that the men might be kept at work.

Judge Worthington asked: "As to this reported declaration of yours that you had nothing to arbitrate, were you correctly reported?"

"I have already explained my views on that subject,"

Turning the subject, Judge Worthington brought out the fact the company's original capital stock of \$1,000,000 in 1867 had increased to \$35,000,000; that the company had paid dividends of 13 per cent. during the first two years of its organization, 9 1/2 per cent. during the next two years and 8 per cent. annually since, and at the same time had accumulated a surplus amounting to \$25,000,000. He also elicited the statement that the stock of the Pullman Land association was entirely in the possession of the Pullman Palace Car Co., having been acquired gradually by the investment of the car company's surplus earnings in the certificates of the land association. The original 500 acres on which the town stands was acquired by the car company on legal advice and by the authority of its charter, which gave it right to acquire land to the amount needed in the business operations of the company.

Referring to the stocks of the company, Mr. Pullman said it represented actual cash paid by the stockholders as the capital was needed, and the capital stock was increased for the legitimate business of the company. There was no water in it and none of it represented dividends.

Coming back to the question of arbitration, Mr. Pullman said he remembered no formal attempt to get him to arbitrate with the men. He had declared his willingness to arbitrate. "The only question with me," he said, "was whether the shops at Pullman should be closed or whether we should put prices so low as to command all the work available in the country. It was not the amount of loss, but the principle involved that made me averse to arbitration."

"Now, Mr. Pullman," said Commissioner Worthington, "taking the whole year through, has the Pullman Co. made or lost money?"

"It has made money," was the answer.

"You have paid your regular dividends?"

"Yes, sir; 8 per cent."

"That is something like \$2,500,000 you have paid out in dividends for the year?"

"Yes, but that includes the latter part of the world's fair season, which was exceptional."

"Let me ask you, Mr. Pullman, whether you do not think a company that pays dividends of \$2,500,000 could not afford to share the losses of its employees who have worked for it so long?"

"The manufacturing business is separate from the business of the sleeping car company. I see no reason why I should take the profits of the 4,300 stockholders in the Pullman Sleeping Car Co. and pay them a higher rate of wages than was paid in other parts of the country for the same work or than was paid by other companies for the same work. Because we have been careful and accumulated a surplus I do not see that it is a reason why we should take the surplus now and pay it out for exceptionally high wages."

"Has the Pullman company during the years of its prosperity ever advanced the wages of its employees voluntarily?"

"I do not know as to that. It has always sought to pay fair wages, and the fact that we have never had but one strike is pretty good evidence that the men have been satisfied."

"What do you see that is objectionable in submitting a difference like this to arbitration?"

"There are some matters that are proper subjects for arbitration, but I cannot arbitrate on a question where I know the facts to be thus and so. The question is as to whether our shops should continue to be run at a loss is a thing that could not be arbitrated."

"Why was it impossible?"

"Because it violates the principle that a man has a right to manage his own business."

After Mr. Pullman was excused Vice President Wickes called. He rehearsed the history of the strike and the part he played in it. He said the discharge of the members of the grievance committee after he had promised that they should not be molested for the part in the committee's work was altogether without his knowledge and was not intentional on the part of the minor officials who laid them off. In support of his declaration, Mr. Wickes presented the affidavits of the foreman who had laid off the committee members, averring the discharge had come in the ordinary course of the company's business, and was due entirely to lack of work in the department where the committee members were employed. Witness said he had agreed to remedy the so-called shop grievances wherever they were proved true, and had begun the work of investigation when the strike was precipitated and ended the investigation. The balance of Mr. Wickes' evidence was mainly corroborative of the statements made by Mr. Pullman. He was followed by Manager Bryant.

Clippings.

The use of the toothpick is essentially an act of the toilet, pertaining as it does to the care of the body, and should be performed in as much privacy as possible. Only a perverted taste would lead one to habitually perform this act in public, as is daily done by thousands, and only a vitiated sense of propriety would sanction this, as is daily done. The use of the toothpick in public is a distinctly odious and vulgar habit, and should have the stamp of disapproval so strongly set upon it as to kill it. As a nation we cannot yet claim high perception in regard to some things.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

THE TIGER SNAKE.